The Weekly Museum.

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CHARACTER *of a* STEP-MOTHER.

DRINKING tea, a few evenings since, at a widow relation's, where a number of young ladies happened to be present, the conversation insensibly turned upon the character of a Step-Mother; and, though the faces of the fair visitors were replete with benignity, I found that the majority of them considered the title in a light not a little unfavorable.—One insisted that she never knew a Step-Mother with common good nature; another observed, that if she was even a worthy woman before marriage, she generally lost her sensibility after it; and a third, peremtorily declared, that the word "Mother-in-law, according to her vocabulary, was only another appellation for every thing selfish, absurd, and tyrannical.—While the majority of the amiable declaimers were thus expessing their resentment against the mother-in-law character, a beautiful girl who had hitherto continued silent, begged leave to observe, that though it might sometimes be an object of reproach, yet she herself was sensible, that, on many occasions, it was an honor to society, and calculated to give an additional charm, even to the finest feelings of humanity.

My father, continued she, was a man of affluent circumstances, agreeable person, and cheerful disposition; he married the woman recommended by his friend, as he ever insisted upon it, that a man in love was the most unfit person upon earth to chose a companion for life, the natural partiality of his heart inciting him to behold beauties in a magnified imperfection, and to believe that friendship and reason were the only solid basis of felicity.

My father had no cause to repent his proceedings; he found my mother much superior to his highest-raised expectations, nor did he ever feel regret upon her account, but when Heaven was pleased to call her away, and two helpless girls were left wholly dependent upon his paternal attention. Accustomed to the conversation, and, in a degree undone, by the unremitting kindness of his wife, his home lost all its charms; a person was hired for the purposes of our education and protection, yet it was the hireling not the mother, might be traced through every action; and he still sighed for his and our irreparable misfortune.

In a happy hour, however, accident cast him in the way of a young creature perfectly calculated to his taste; her figure and accomplishments were indeed all she had to boast, for though her family was an unexceptionable one, she was of a younger, and an unprosperous branch; yet that figure and those accomplishments, were an acquisition that a monarch might have exulted in. A widower with two children, was a formidable sound;—my father, therefore, was so far disingenuous, as to take every method to engage her approbation, before he revealed the truth of his situation. She blushed, she smiled, and led him imperceptibly into a confession of all the merits of the will[illegible]d lost; and more particularly the loss his beloved children had sustained. I am satisfied, sir, replied she, every objection is now removed; the advantage of for tune so abundantly on your side, might have left a possibility to doubt the sincerity of my attachment, but you shall receive such evidences of my esteem for you, as must prevent every erroneous opinion, and, for the opinion of the world, I have learned to despise it.

They were soon after married, and the mother-in-law, by taking possession of our father's habitation, brought sufficient terror to the minds of the ill-instructed and unexperienced daughters.—I was eleven years old, my sister just turned nine.—My father rung to have us presented: but with unspeakable sweetness she begged to be allowed to introduce herself. Never shall I forget the benignity of aspect with which she approached, and having seated herself between us, addressed the following speech to us: "Let me, my future little companions, in this first instance explain to you the nature of our connexion.—Sounds can have no unpleasing effects upon the unprejudiced ear, and the heart of innocence cannot be hard to captivate. The world will call me your mother, but receive from me a sister, and a much softer epithet.—I claim no authority, but kindness, nor can delight in any obedience but gratitude. I ought to set you the example. When I cease to deserve your respect, your affection, and your confidence, I release you from every tie, provided you will promise me that I shall not cultivate them in vain.—You are already at years of intelligence; the name of friend must be sufficiently understood by you, to endear it to your imaginations; and it is my request to be considered only in that light. To promote your happiness will be merely to act agreeable to that title, nor does friendship know any thing of constraint or obligation. She that best honors the memory of her deceased mother, will best please her new-created one, and she who gives the strongest proofs of filial piety to her surviving parent, and whose behavior he best approves, will be the object of their tenderest regard."—Then pressing a hand of each of us to her lips, she made us mistresses of many useful toys, and telling us she read our acquiescence, in our amiable inclinations, in our countenances, left us a few moments to our own reflections. The point was gained—When a messenger informed us we were wanted in the dining room, we flew to our unexpected benefactress, convinced her, that she had not mistaken the method to win us to her wishes.

In the course of a few years, an increased family seemed only to increase our happiness—We were taught to pity the helplessness of infancy, to rejoice in the kind care we had experienced—and, instead of conceiving that our property, and our peace was in danger, patiently to expect the dawn of reason in the little invaders, to repay our affection with gratitude, and our friendship with reciprocation of friendship. As time, ever progressive, rolled us on to maturity, we became but so much the more sensible of the blessing we had enjoyed. No contention was ever known amongst us, but which should excel the other in tenderness, in generosity, in propriety of behavior.—Our father beheld us with sensations not to be described and when he encountered the mild exultations of the maternal aspect, what language could have done justice to the glow of his heart!—Innumerable privileges was ours, because we had been early fortunate; but whilst our brothers and sisters were thus induced to pity and tolerate us, from our never having experienced the claims they could boit, we were constantly told, that the friend was little inferior to the fondest mothers.—Thus was all jealousy suppressed on the one hand, and discontent on the other, nor could there be a happier family in the universe."

Here Miss Moreland (for such I found this grateful, this sensible young lady's name) concluded the picture of her mother-in-law, and left the whole circle of her auditors in downright admiration of the original.—Even those, who at first mentioned the character of a Step-Mother with the greatest acrimony, wiped a tear more than once from their beautiful eyes, and acknowledged it very easy for any prudent woman in Mrs. Moreland's situation, to behave with an equal share of generosity.

For my own part, though I know many, very many ladies, who perform the duties of a step-mother with the greatest propriety, I have nevertheless been astonished at some, who pretended to passionate affection for a husband, while they are treating his unhappy little ones by a former wife, with the most unrelenting severity. What however appeared more extraordinary to me, was, the easiness with which the inconsiderate husband all the time supposed himself beloved, and the tenderness he continually entertained for the unfeeling woman, thus barbarously tyrannising over his unoffending children.

A man of the least discernment married to a second, and having children by a first wife, need never desire a better criterion of her tenderness, than her conduct to these souls of his soul, these immediate strings of his existence.—The woman that truly loves him, will treat him with unremitting kindness; instead of aggravating imaginary faults, she will even endeavor to keep their real errors from his knowledge; and, instead of lessening their little merits, she will dwell generous partiality upon their minutest pe—A behavior like this will rivet her of a considerate husband, and secu. sal veneration of her acquaintance. mode of procedure will make her the one, and draw down the contin the other upon her preposterous inhu

much for, ceived nuence of fa- ing so fortunate t striking likeness

No. 43.

A L E,

e FARM, situate uth of Croton ri- 140 acres of good ered and mea- the Premises ouses, an shop, The

ANECDOTE.

A Lady who presumed to make some mending her husband to a better world, told by the doctor, that if some women were to be admitted there their tongues would make paradise a purgatory; and if some physicians, replied the lady, were to be admitted there, they would make it a desert.

New Music.

IN preparation, and will ſpeedily be ready for delivery, a collection of the neweſt and moſt approved SONGS now ſinging both in London and America, amongſt which are, thoſe much admired ſongs of Mr. Dibdin's, the RARA AVIS —ROSES and LILIES—VIRTUE—and the LAMPLIGHTER, with a numoer of others, one of which is intended to be publiſhed every week; each ſong will contain three pages of muſic, adapted to the Piano Forte and Harpſichord, Violin, German Flute and Guitar, price 1s. the firſt ſong will be ready for delivery in a few days by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore No. 38, Maiden-Lane, where ſubſcriptions will be received from thoſe who may approve of his

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription, a collection of airs with variations, for the Piano Forte, Violin, German Flute and Guitar, amongſt which will be thoſe admired variations of ROSLINE CASTLE and MALBROUK, with a few favorite ſongs, to form one handſome volume folio, with 30 pages muſic, intended as an entertaining ſet of leſſons for the above inſtruments; to be delivered to the ſubſcribers at one dollar each: as part of the plates are already finiſhed, it will be printed as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear, by the public's moſt obedient

JAMES HARRISON.

A General Aſſortment of Books, Stationary and Hardware—Maps and Charts—the only ſtore in New-York, where can be had, the

CHART OF HISTORY,

By Dr. Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D. F. R. S. containing a view of the principal Revolutions of Empire that have taken place in the world. 70 tf

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JOHN A. HON ON,

Packer of Beef and Pork,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has provided every convenience for the repacking of Beef and Pork, on Palmers Wharf, two doors from Peck-Slip, where veſſels can come cloſe to the Wharf to deliver and take in, at very little expence.—Thoſe that pleaſe to employ him may depend on the ſtricteſt attention and beſt endeavors to give ſatisfaction.

New-York, July 6. 69. 6m.

CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY MAKER,

Juſt returned from Charleſton, No. 71, Broad-Way, oppoſite the City Tavern,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the ſtricteſt punctuality. He continues to make all ſorts of ſtays, Italian ſhapes, French Corſet, Engliſh ſtays, Turn ſtays, Sucking ſtays, Riding ſtays and all ſorts of dreſſes, in the moſt elegant and neweſt faſhion. June 15. 65

S. LOYD,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that ſhe carries on the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-ſtreet.—She returns her moſt grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for paſt favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.

Thoſe ladies who pleaſe to to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmoſt exertions to give ſatisfaction, and the loweſt terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71—1y.

MILLINARY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 131-2, William-ſtreet, New-York.

HAVING procured the greateſt variety of bonnets, ſilks, vellum and other faſhionable ribbons, flatters herſelf ſhe has it now in her power of ſerving her cuſtomers with as elegant new-faſhioned bonnets as any perſon of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Baſket, Queens Village, Engliſh, Scotch, Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterſon, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greateſt variety of colours and prices, Calaſhes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good buſineſs, a ſmall quantity remaining on hand will be diſpoſed of at prime coſt, or under.

NATHANIEL SMITH,

BEGS leave to recommend his Incomparable Beautifying CAKES for making SHINING LIQUID BLACKING for Carriages, Chair Bottoms, Shoes, Boots, &c. or any kind of Leather requiring beautiful black jet ſhining gloſs. Made and Sold Wholeſale and Retail for exportation by him at his Perfume Manufactory, from London, the Roſe, No. 42, Hanover-Square, New-York. Price one ſhilling each Cake.

The above blacking has this farther good quality, that it won't ſoil the fingers in putting on, nor the ſtocking in wearing; for if a blacking bruſh is not hand, a cloths bruſh may be uſed, and not the leaſt ſoil will come off on the moſt delicate cloth after it.

Shagreen caſes, made for miniture pictures, and all other kinds of jewellery. Travelling trunks of all ſizes ready made. Hair powder, ſoft and hard pomatum. Tortile ſhell, horn, and ivory combs of all kinds. Raſors, ſciſſors and pen knives. Tooth bruſhes and tooth powder. Shoe bruſhes and buckel do. Milk of roſes, face powder and rouge. Waſh balls of all kinds. Eſſence of lemon, burgamot, lavender, roſes and jeſſamin. Lavender water, with all other kinds of perfumery. Lip ſalve of roſes, cold cream, marſhall powder. Raſor ſtraps, powder puffs, black pins, hat do. Court plaſter, hair ribbon, ſmelling bottles. Bear's greaſe, Smith's pomade de graſe to make the hair grow. Windſor ſoap, ſhaving boxes and bruſhes, dreſſing boxes and ſhaving do.

Ladies dreſs and half dreſs cuſhions, curls, and braids, ready made, or made to any pattern, with a great aſſortment of long hair for ſale; with all the beſt kinds of hair powder, both ſcented and plain.

Maſters of veſſels and ſtore keepers ſupplied as uſual, wholeſale and retail, with the beſt article, in the branches of perfumery good and cheap.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarſe and fine, for the purpoſe of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with braſs heads, Plains of various ſorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or caſt iron, of any deſcription, Screw Augers. Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beckman-Slip.

Seabury Champlin & Edward Burling,

Under the Firm of

CHAMPLIN and BURLING,

No. 53, Beekman-ſtreet,

TAKE the liberty of ſoliciting the favours of their particular friends, and of the Public in general. They carry on the Cabinet Making buſineſs in all its branches, and have in their Ware Room, a variety of Faſhionable and well made Mahogany Furniture, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Particular orders will be attended to in ſuch a manner as to merit future favours.

New-Yrok, 22d. June, 1793. 67 tf.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Peter, Captain Huſſey,

Beſt London Superfine Broad Cloths,

Among which are the moſt faſhionable mixtures,

Alſo by the lateſt Spring Veſſels,

Navy blue, dark and light do. green drabs, pearls, lead, ſlate, browns, dark, ſnuff, black and ravens grey, and a variety of very handſome mixtures and trimmings, ſuitable for the above.

Caſſimeres of different colours milled and plain,

Veſt patterns of different kinds,

Muſlins tamboured with gold, ſilver and ſilk,

Silk Florentine of a ſuperior quality,

Striped Nankeens and India do.

for ſale by

CALEB HAVILAND,

Taylor, No 13, Goldenhill-ſtreet.

Who returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their cuſtom; and now aſſures them and the public in general, that he is furniſhed with cloths and trimmings of a ſuperiour quality, and is determined to ſell them at as reaſonable a rate as any perſon can afford in this city.

TIMPSON and GILMOR,

Cabinet and Chair Makers, No. 18 and 19, Great Dock-Street, between Coenties and Old-Slip, New-York,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs together, to carry on the Cabinet and Chair making buſineſs in all its various branches.

They take this method of returning their ſincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their generous, and hope for a further continuance of their favors, as they ſhall endeavor to meet their approbation.

They likewiſe carry on theWindſor Chair-Making in all its branches.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and thankfully received.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen are wanted at the above buſineſs. None need apply but good workmen. *June 29.* 68.

ANDREW S. NORWOOD,

UPHOLSTERER,

No 31, Beekman-Street, New-York,

HAVING *commenced buſineſs in the above line, ſolicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. He is determined that his aſſiduity and exertions to give ſatisfaction to his employers, will merit a continuance of their favours.*

He makes Sofas, Settees, Eaſy and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Hair Mattraſſes, Flock do. Venetian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c. Ships Cabins furniſhed with Curtanis and Mattraſſes. &c. &c. &c.—PAPER HANGINGS put up with Neatneſs and Diſpatch.

☞ *An* APPRENTICE *wanted to the above buſineſs, one that can be well recommended.*

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

FAREWELL *to* POETRY.

"SWEET Poetry! my earlieſt, falſeſt friend,
"Here ſhall my frantic adoration end."

DELLA CRUSCA.

PALE by the lamp have I been found,
In thy entrancing fetters bound;
When night her awful vigils kept,
Before mine eye thy viſions ſwept;
O! I have woo'd thee many an hour,
Ere morn forſook her dewy bower,
And when her car, with crimſon bright,
Roll'd o'er the dun clouds fleecy light;
Straying with thee, have I been ſeen,
O'er dazied meeds thro' woodlands green.

Liſt'ning the lark, whoſe early note,
Shakes the deep boſom of the grove,
When ſhrill and ſweet, his liquid throat,
Warbles the melting ſong of love.

Low in the lily-fringed vale,
I've paus'd to hear thy witching tale;
To mark the cowſlip proud unfold
Her ſhining breaſt of fragrant gold;
To drink the breeze which on its wings,
The odor of th' violet brings,
Or view upon the mountains brow,
The modeſt primroſe lonely blow:
Liſtleſs how time flew ſwift away,
So *charm'd was I*, at thy ſoft lay.

And oft, when evening round us drew
Her duſky veil of chilling dew,
With thee, I've watch'd the ſtarry train,
Wide ſpread o'er Heav'ns bright azure plain;
Noted the moon in ſplendor ride
On fleecy clouds, or thro' them glide,
While ſoft her ſilver light ſhe ſhed,
And o'er the grove her luſtre ſpread;
While echo ſighing in the gale,
Low anſwered to the nightingale,
Who hid the thorny brake among,
Pour'd ſad her melancholy ſong:
Oft too we've ſought the gelid cave,
Whoſe ſides the ſounding billows lave;
And view'd along the foaming deep,
The deſolating tempeſt ſweep.

While on the angry ocean toſs'd,
Without one friendly ſtar to guide;
The helpleſs ſhatter'd Bark was toſs'd,
Whelm'd in the wild diſtructive tide,

Then when my pulſes chill'd with fear,
And down my cheek faſt ruſh'd the tear;
Thou couldſt each gloomy thought beguile,
And clear the proſpect with thy ſmile.

But maid belov'd, we meet no more,
Thy bright illuſions all are o'er;
For wealth demands my every hour,
[illegible]ears me, ſorrowing, from thy power;
[illegible]o' it pains me—fare thee well
[illegible]y! here ends thy ſpell;
[illegible]lov'd deluſive ſong,
[illegible]'ve raptur'd pour'd along,
[illegible]ought me grief and care,
[illegible] want, and fell deſpair;
[illegible]m thy charms retire,
[illegible]reak thy magic lyre,
[illegible]t I tremble o'er the ſtrings,
[illegible]ulcet ſound ſad ſorrow flings
[illegible]'ry nerve——take from my brow,
[illegible] wreath thy flatt'ry bade to blow;
[illegible] ah! the world with cruel ſcorn,
The ſimple buds hath rudely torn.

Yet may thy gentle influence ſave
The ſtem from which the bloſſoms ſpread,
Perhaps 'twill flouriſh on my grave,
And fragrant bloom when I am dead.

July 25. JULIA.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A few animadverſions on the Anſwer which appeared in laſt weeks Muſeum, to ſome previous Queries.

THE author firſt profeſſes to aſſume the office of replicator, and then with his uſual conſiſtency, commences the execution in ſtating queries, in anſwering, or (to ſpeak more properly) in evading one queſtion by propoſing another. Since he deemed it moſt expedient and prudent to decline any direct and poſitive concluſive anſwer to thoſe heart-ſearching queries, he might with the greater propriety, and without any inconvenience to himſelf or his readers have omitted, alſo ſuch inconſequent, incongruous, vague and uſeleſs inquiries. His pretended ſolution of the firſt query, queſtioning "Whether the crown on St. George's Chapel is a greater ornament to it than the American Eagle would be—or whether it is kept there as an emblem of the royalty of that congregation;" is as follows: "If the veſtry of the Epiſcopal church would permit any perſon to take down the crown from the Chapel ſteeple, whether that truly Republican Opa Mico, would perform that part of the buſineſs;" I anſwer that though I am not poſſeſſed of ſo great a mechanical ginius, as the writings of my interogator exhibit, and proclaim him maſter of, and though not ſo competent to the taſk of taking it down in a methodical, formal and careful manner, I would not heſitate to exert the force of an arm invigorated by Republicaniſm to raze it to a *dignified* level with the ground. He continues "or whether he would contribute his mite towards the expence of taking down that little thing which is ſo great an eyeſore to him;" I reply in the affirmative, and inform this excellent artificer that he need but make the application to find immediate employ for that purpoſe, and will inſure him a pecuniary compenſation equivalent to his labour. He proceeds next to an unwarranted, impertinent and arrogant preſumption, on which I ſhall not comment as deeming it unworthy my notice. The next query which he affects to reſolve is, "Whether the following names of ſtreets are congenial to the republican principles of our government, viz. King, Queen, King George, Prince, Princeſs, and Duke-ſtreets," his all-powerful and incomparable anſwer is this, "If the *trifling* names of ſtreets hurt his feelings ſo much, I would adviſe him to ſhun them as much as poſſible, and not honour them with his Republican perſon." Now ſince he has enjoyed the priviledge of making reiterated queries, I in my turn ſhall be allowed the liberty of ſtating a few—Which would be acting moſt conſiſtent with diſcretion and prudence, with reaſon and propriety to efface the paltry and diſguſtful name, or be forever precluded from the utility and convenience of thoſe ſtreets? Which would be attended with the leaſt difficulty in the execution? Which would be leaſt detrimental and moſt advantageous to the majority of the citizens? Which would be moſt agreeable to republican principles? As every veſtige of royalty is and ought to be an *eyeſore* to every true and genuine Republican, as it is the honour and the boaſt of America that ſo few are ſtill remaining within the confines of her domain. Would it not be more proper that none at all remained to ſully her virgin glory? As the preſent odious and deteſtable names of ſome of our ſtreets were originally given in honor of ſome haughty and overbaring monarch, and a train of ſuch harpies, who are ever preying upon the vitals of mankind, and as they were then employd as emblems of loyalty, Ought they not now, for that identical reaſon to be aboliſhed? As the crown on the Chapel ſteeple was originally intened as an hieroglyphic of the crown of England, and as it ſtill bears a ſtriking ſimilitude, in that it totters from its brittle foundation, and is ready to tumble into ruin. Is it not abſolutely requſite in order to anſwer the purpoſe intended and retain the analogy that it be haſtened in its downfall? As Engliſhmen are *zealouſly* engaged in precipitating the one, Ought not Americans to be employed *in a ſimilar manner* in accelerating the ſubverſion of the other? Eſpecially ſince it would be attended with a farther advantage in ridding the Patriots of an eyeſore that emphatic and very expreſſive term ſo generouſly ſuggeſted by my opponent? But as he has (not without ſufficient reaſon) inſinuated that crowns are diminutive and ignoble ſubjects of conſideration, I ſhall for the future agreeable to his wiſh contemplate thoſe which are nobler.

OPA MICO, *jun.*

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harriſſon,

WAS it not for ſome confounded bunglers, which are eternally inſulting the underſtanding of people, endeavoring to make them believe that they poſſeſs ſome ſhare of genius, your paper would be far more valuable and amuſing.

Among this ſect of artificial naturals, W. R. in your Muſeum of Saturday laſt, claims the higheſt rank (for his truly ingenious talents); I recommend him, Sir, to you, as a perſon who demands the greateſt praiſe, particularly for the blundering alterations made in the piece entitled Leſbia, from the poetical works of Congreve; in the firſt place, his inſerting the word Louiſa, deſtroyed the harmony and meaſure of the rhyme, and in the next place terming it a Satire, was a more egregious blonder.

Ferry-ſtreet, July 30, 1793. JUSTICIA.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harriſſon,

ÆSOP has a fable called the "*Daw in borrowed plumes*;" the ſerious peruſal of which, I would recommend to the Gentleman who ſigns W. R. in your paper.—Does he ſuppoſe that your readers have ſo little taſte as never to have looked into Congreve? or that they have paſſed over his Leſbia? which he has given us *verbatim* in your laſt Muſeum.

There is no crime in not being a Poet; but there is a whole catalogue of crimes annexed to the character of that perſon, who meanly filches from other authors, and paſſes them upon the public for his own productions.—*Theft* and *deception* are among the leaſt, and while he endeavors to impoſe upon the underſtanding of others, he renders himſelf an object of contempt and ridicule, and is indeed a "*Daw in borrowed plumes.*"

Auguſt 1, 1793. OBSERVATOR.

ANECDOTE.

CHARLES FOX, *when a boy, delighted in arch tricks. In his walks on Eaſter Monday, meeting a bind woman who was crying puddings and pies, he took her by the arm and ſaid, "Come along with me, dame, I am going to Moorfields, where this holiday time you may chance to meet with good cuſtom." "Thank'ee kindly ſir," ſays ſhe. Whereupon he conducted her to a church, and placed her in the middle iſle. Now, ſays he, you are in Moorfields; which ſhe believing to be true, immediately cried out, "Hot puddings and pies! hot puddings and pies!——Come they are all hot," &c. which cauſed the congregation to burſt into a loud fit of laughter; and the clerk came and told her ſhe was in church; "You are a lying ſon of a whore," ſays ſhe; which ſo enraged the clerk, that he dragged her out of the church; ſhe curſing and damning him all the while; nor could ſhe be hired to ſtay till ſhe heard the organs play.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 3.

One of the Lieutenants of the L'Ambuſcade with eleven men, out reconnoitering, deceived by the appearance of the Boſton (in French diſguiſe, aided, it is ſaid, by a pilot, who told them it was La Concorde) were taken priſoners, and their boat ſunk on Monday evening.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived the FRENCH FLEET, conſiſting of the L'Eole and Jupiter 74 guns each, two Frigates and twelve other ſhips; they came to anchor off the Battery and fired a ſalute of 15 guns, which was returned from the Battery, with three cheers from thouſands of Free Americans.

VIVE L'AMBUSCADE!!!

What greatly added to the beauty of this ſcene was the arrival of the AMBUSCADE, from her cruiſe—as ſhe approached, the people aſſembled were at a loſs how to expreſs their joy, having already heard of the gallant behavior of Citizen BOMPARD, the commander, and his crew—continued ſhouts and huzzas were vociferated, which were returned from on board, until ſhe had paſſed into the Eaſt river. We have juſt learnt, that only 7 men were killed, and 10 wounded in the engagement, which was inceſſant for three glaſſes, in which time both ſhips were much hurt in the rigging, and the main-top maſt of the Boſton was carried away, on which ſhe bore away before the wind, was purſued by the Ambuſcade, but out ſailing her, the Ambuſcade abandoned her, fell in with, and took a Portugueſe brig, richly laden, and has thus ſafely arrived to the UNIVERSAL joy of their brethren in this city.

The Frigate L'Ambuſcade had 7 men killed and ten men wounded;—but they ſuppoſe the number killed and wounded on board the Boſton muſt have been much more, as they ſaw her throw 21 bodies overboard, during the chace; her pumps were kept conſtantly going. It is ſuppoſed Capt. Courtnay is among the ſlain. The L'Ambuſcade's maſts are full of ſhot holes, that ſhe will be obliged to replace the whole with new ones.

A great variety of accounts have been handed the public on the ſubject of the battle between the Ambuſcade and the Boſton, all of which agree, that the *arrogant* Capt. Courtnay, of the Boſton, received a moſt ſevere drubbing from the gallant Capt. BOMPARD, of the Ambuſcade. The following narration is as correct a one as can poſſibly be obtained for this week:

Thurſday, Auguſt 1, 1793.

On board the ſloop Friendſhip, 1 league off Sandy Hook, 6, A. M. ſaw two ſhips, 8 leagues S. E. from the Hook, engaged. Immediately crowded all ſail and made towards them, wind at N. E. At half paſt 6, diſcovered them warmly engaged, about 240 yards aſunder. At 45 minutes after 6 o'clock ſaw the windward ſhip (afterwards known to be the Ambuſcade) looſe her foretopſail ties, both ſhips with their heads to the Hook. 50 minutes paſt 6 the leward ſhip (ſuppoſed to be the Boſton) loſt her main-top-maſt, and the head of her main-maſt believe to be loſt. 55 minutes paſt 6 the firing ceaſed, both ſhips repairing their damage, when alſo the leward ſhip (the Boſton) bore off before the wind. 8 minutes paſt 7 the windward ſhip (clearly diſcovered to be the Ambuſcade) bore down to engage. 20 minutes paſt 7 ſaw the Britiſh union flag on the mizen ſhrouds of the diſabled ſhip, the national colours flying at the mizen peek of the Ambuſcade. 35 minutes paſt 7 the Boſton, with ſtudding ſails, making every effort to get off, the Ambuſcade ſtill repairing, but making what ſail ſhe could to follow. 50 minutes paſt 8 hauled our wind, the Boſton ſtanding S. S. W. carrying all the ſail ſhe could, the Ambuſcade chaſing with her lower ſtudding-ſails ſet, about two leagues aſunder, fine breeze from N. E. quarter paſt 9 could juſt diſcern the Boſton. 33 minutes paſt 9 could juſt diſcover the Ambuſcade purſuing the Boſton.

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, *May* 9.

Art. I. Ships of war and privateers are authoriſed to ſeize and carry into the ports of the Republic, merchant veſſels which are wholly or in part loaded with proviſions, being neutral property, bound to an enemy's port, or having on board merchandize belonging to an enemy.

Art. II. Merchandize belonging to the enemy, is declared a lawful prize, ſeizable for the profit of the captor. Proviſions being neutral property, ſhall be paid for at the price they would have ſold for at the port were they where bound.

Art. III. On every occaſion neutral veſſels, ſhall be immediately releaſed the moment the proviſion found on board are landed, or the ſeizure of merchandize ſhall be effected. The freight ſhall be ſettled at the rate paid by the charterers; a proper compenſation ſhall be granted for detention of the veſſels by the tribunals, who are to adjudge the prizes.

Art. IV. Theſe tribunals ſhall cauſe to be made out within three days after the judgement has been given a copy of the manifeſt of the proviſions and goods found on board, to the miniſter of the marine, and another copy to the miniſter for foreign affairs.

By the Britiſh Packet Halifax, in 48 days from Falmouth, we have extracted the following:

LONDON, *June* 4.

The letters received yeſterday from Oſtend, dated the 31ſt ultimo, bring, intelligence of the utmoſt importance. The following are the particulars as extracted from ſeveral:

"On the 30th at night, there arrived at Oſtend, from England, 37 ſail of tranſports, having on board the dragoon guards, the Queens light dragoons, the new legion of French emigrants raiſed in England, under the command of La Chartre, a number of draughts from different corps, and an immenſe ſupply of hay, oats, arms of all kinds, ſtores and proviſions for the grand armies. The troops horſes and ſtores were all landed ſafely.

"This morning a moſt unexpected alarm was given, that the active Republicans, whom, from the vain glorious accounts publiſhed of the victory at Famars, we had conceived to be quite demoliſhed, had made a ſortie from Lille, and had cut to pieces two of the beſt Dutch regiments. The Hollanders ſtood with their uſual intrepidity, until their ranks were ſo thinned and broken as to make further reſiſtance impoſſible, when the greater part of the ſurvivors were taken priſoners.

"We had ſcarcely recovered from the impreſſion made by this intelligence, when a new, and to us a more eminent alarm was given. News was this day brought us, that laſt night a body of French troops to the amount of 7,000 had marched from Dunkirk, and at 12 o'clock of the 30th had attacked Fernes: A body of Dutch and Auſtrian troops to the number of 1,200, who were poſted there, made a vigorous reſiſtance, but they were forced to yield to ſuperior numbers.—The French entered the place and and took poſſeſſion of all the ſtores and amunition depoſited there for the uſe of the campaign. At this inſtant the flying Dutch and Auſtrians are entering Oſtend for ſhelter, and I cannot give you any idea of the panic which has ſeized all deſcriptions of people. We expect the French here this evening, and we have no dependance but in the troops juſt landed from England. Should they prevail, and the forage, and the other ſtores from England now here, fall into their hands, the cavalry, Britiſh, Hanoverian and Auſtrians muſt periſh, for they have no means of ſuccour, but from England.

That the Pruſſians had taken 500 French and 9 cannon near Neuenkimben.—That the French have again entered Rewald, and the advanced poſts near Kurarth—that the French have again ſallied from Mentz on the nights of the 17th, 20th and 21ſt of May; the ſame time from Mombach, but were repulſed.

The Bruſſels Gazette Extraordinary contains what they call a "continuation of the operations in the allied armies, from the 12th of May to the 25th." It ſtates, that from May 11 to 22, nothing of conſequence happened in the Prince of Cobourg's department, but that, on the 23d the French were attacked on every point, viz. intrenchments at Aubry, camp at Famars, at Mouchin, Ronelle, and Haſnon, and that they were driven from all the out poſts of thoſe places with great loſs—they ſay 3000 killed and wounded, and their own loſs about 600! That on the next morning they were to have attacked again, but they alſo ſay it was in the night, and did not even ſuſpect ſuch a thing—*ergo, it muſt have been in confuſion*!—That the French threw themſelves partly into Valenciennes, and part retreated, by Denain, towards Bouchain and Cambray—That the combined armies is ſpread along the Scheldt, and have inveſted Valenciennes.

MARRIED

On Wedneſday evening the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Foſter, Mr. ISAAC DEAN, to Miſs SALLY LANE—both of this city.

On Sunday evening laſt, at Hempſtead Plains, (L. I.) by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. WILLIAM COGSWELL, merchant of this city, to the amiable Miſs ELIZA CROMMELIN, daughter of Mr. Charles Crommelin of that place.

On Tueſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Mr. WILLIAM TORRY, to Miſs MARGARET NICHOLS, daughter of the late Mr. Lewis Nichols, deceaſed.

MR. MILLER's SERMON.

Preached at the requeſt of Tammany Society, on the Fourth of July.—Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale at this Office, price 1/6.

MR. MACK,
Miniature Painter.

WHOSE performances have been ſo much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received ſince in this city, and begs a continuence of favors, which he hopes to merit, being ſo fortunate as never to fail taking the moſt ſtriking likeneſs of every ſubject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

Auguſt 3. 1793

FOR SALE,

A *Valuable FARM, ſituate at the mouth of Croton river, containing* 140 *acres of good land, well timbered and meadowed—There is on the Premiſes two good Dwelling Houſes, an excellent Barn, a weave ſhop, and an Orchard containing the beſt of Fruit.—The above place is convenient to mill and market.—For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber living on the premiſes.* JEREMIAH HUNT.

Auguſt 3, 1793.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

AS there is nothing more useful, beautiful or a greater personal ornament than a good, clean, full set of teeth, every care should be taken to make or keep them so, for which purpose,

J. Greenwood, Surgeon Dentist

Nor 16, Vesey-street, (a white house) directly opposite the fire-engine house, corner of St. Paul's Church yard.

PERFORMS every operation incident to the teeth and gums; makes and fixes teeth in the best manner from a single tooth, to a complete whole set.

Mr. Greenwood's abilities in the line of his profession, is well known and approved, having practised in this city upwards of nine years with great success. Mr. Greenwood will engage to fix artificial teeth in so neat a manner, that if an indifferent person can distinguish them, after close inspection from the real teeth, he will charge nothing for them. Teeth cleaned, &c. &c.

N. B. Mr. GREENWOOD's much used and esteemed, specific Dentifrice Powder, for cleaning the teeth, preventing tooth ach, and curing the scurvy in the gums, being entirely free from any kind of acid, having the preference of pearl dendentifrice by numbers who have used it. Sold by appointment at No 238, Queen-street, corner of King-street, by John J. Staples and son, and by the proprietor, price 2/6 per box, or 24s. per doz.

THE proprietors of the DILIGENCE beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have altered their hours of starting from sun-rise in the morning from Powlis's Hook, to that of 9 o'clock every day in the week, except Sunday, and start every Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and on Friday at 3 o'clock. Seats for this Stage must be engaged of JAMES CARR, at the Mail Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way. The fare ofeach passenger, 4 Dollars, way-passengers, 4d. per mile, 150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger, the baggage at the risque of the owner. Seven passengers can only be admitted in this Stage, on any pretence whatever.

☞ Expresses and extra Stages to be had at this Office, to go to any part of the Continent.

JOHN N. CUMMINGS, & Co.

March 23.

JOHN A. HONSON,

Packer of Beef and Pork,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has provided every convenience for the repacking of Beef and Pork, on Farmers Wharf, two doors from Peck-Slip, where vessels can come close to the Wharf to deliver and take in, at very little expence.—Those that please to employ him may depend on the strictest attention and best endeavors to give satisfaction.

New-York, July 6. 69. 6m.

S. LOYD,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71—1y.

Seabury Champlin & Edward Burling,

Under the Firm of

CHAMPLIN and BURLING,

No. 53, Beekman-street,

TAKE the liberty of soliciting the favours of their particular friends, and of the Public in general. They carry on the Cabinet Making business in all its branches, and have in their Ware Room, a variety of Fashionable and well made Mahogany Furniture, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular orders will be attended to in such a manner as to merit future favours.

New-York, 22d. June, 1793. 67 tf.

CORNWELL and MARTIN,

From Birmingham,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public in general, they have established a manufactory, for gilt and plated Buttons, at Corlears Hook, New-York, where they intend carrying on the business in all its branches.—All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed with elegance and dispatch, upon the lowest terms. July 6.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH

WILL meet with constant Employ and good wages.—Enquire as above.

MILLINARY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, *William-street, New-York.*

HAVING procured the greatest variety of bonnets, silks, vellum and other fashionable ribbons, flatters herself she has it now in her power of serving her customers with as elegant new-fashioned bonnets as any person of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Basket, Queens Village, English, Scoten, Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterson, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greatest variety of colours and prices, Calashes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good business, a small quantity remaining on hand will be disposed of at prime cost, or under.

PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, *Smith-Street.*

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.

JOHN VANDER POOL.

KNITTING COTTON.

Of the BETHLEHEM MANUFACTORY, *just arrived and for sale by*

ROBERT M'MENNOMY,

No. 82, *William-Street,*

WHO respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased the store of Goods of Mr. Henry Ten Brook, and added thereto a general assortment of seasonable fancy articles, which will be disposed of by the piece or yard, at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

He solicits the continuence of Mr. Ten Brook's former customers, and assures them every attention shall be paid to their orders, and dealt with on the same principles. *June* 29. tf.

JOHN HERTTELL, Jun.

HAS for sale, at his bake house, No. 6 Dover Street, Ship, Pilot, Bread and Crackers, made of the best materials and fit for any market. Merchants, masters of vessels and others may be supplied with any quantity, with the utmost dispatch. Their orders will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed. 72—8t

New-York July 26, 1793.

ANDREW S. NORWOOD,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 31, *Beekman-Street, New-York,*

HAVING *commenced business in the above line, solicits the patronage of his Friends and the Public. He is determined that his assiduity and exertions to give satisfaction to his employers, will merit a continuance of their favours.*

He makes Sofas, Settees, Easy and other Chairs, Feather Beds, Hair Mattrasses, Flock do. Venetian Blinds, Bed and Window Curtains, &c. Ships Cabins furnished with Curtanis and Mattrasses, &c. &c. &c.——PAPER HANGINGS put up with Neatness and Dispatch.

☞ *An* APPRENTICE *wanted to the above business, one that can be well recommended.*

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Peter, Captain Hussey,

Best London Superfine Broad Cloths,

Among which are the most fashionable mixtures,

Also by the lateft Spring Vessels,

Navy blue, dark and light do. green drabs, pearls, lead, slate, browns, dark, snuff, black and ravens grey, and a variety of very handsome mixtures and trimmings, suitable for the above.

Cassimeres of different colours milled and plain,

Vest patterns of different kinds,

Muslins tamboured with gold, silver and silk,

Silk Florentine of a superior quality,

Striped Nankeens and India do.

for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND,

Taylor, No 13, *Golden Hill-street.*

Who returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom; and now assures them and the public in general, that he is furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superiour quality, and is determined to sell them at as reasonable a rate as any person can afford in this city.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 13, Crown-street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 1y

April 20, 1793. WILLIAM CARGILL.

PRINTING

In General, executed at this Office with neatness accuracy and dispatch, on terms as reasonble as any in this City.